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REVIEW

DO NOT CIRCULATE

of the Organization of Kolkhozy and their Present Condition

Striving for realization of their imperialistic desires, the Bolshevik leaders from Moscow stop short of nothing. Their attempt to establish a world supremacy requires enslavement of peoples and countries. These carriers of "progress" (tyranny) created methods, unheard of in the history of mankind, for the annihilation of those peoples who refuse to enter the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a new Russian empire, and who wish to preserve their national character. All subjugated peoples, and especially the Ukrainian people, know the "magnificent union" very well and know the leader of this "union", the "elder brother" from Moscow. It is clear that desires for supremacy over the whole world can arise in the ingenious heads of Kremlin leaders only in connection with domination of the Ukraine, the most essential and greatest strategic base of Moscow imperialism.

The Bolshevik leadership remembers that Ukrainian freedom-loving people, having been through the most severe historical storms, will always struggle for an independent life, a natural desire of every people. Therefore, Bolshevik leaders, having at their command unlimited possibilities, continually send various types of "rulers" to the Ukraine. These "rulers", disguising themselves behind the mask of being elected representatives of the Ukrainian people, begin to fulfill five-year plans for unknown reasons. All these five-year plans, under the cover of flashy slogans like "development of the

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national economy," are nothing other than harsh exploitation of the Ukraine with her manpower and natural resources. The purpose of all this is the systematic annihilation of the Ukrainian people, an attempt to convert a strong people into a mass which is fruitless and spiritless from the national-political viewpoint. The best method for realization of these imperialistic dreams appeared to be the organization of kolkhozy, first in the Eastern Ukraine (1935-37) and later in the Western Ukraine as soon as a political situation favorable to the Bolsheviks was established there (through the Bolsheviks' seizure of part of Eastern Europe including Western Ukraine).

With the arrival of the Bolsheviks in the Western Ukraine, every peasant sensed the great misfortune which was in store for him in the Republic of Soviets. Everyone remembered very well the same Bolsheviks from 1939 to 1941: arrests, imprisonments, executions, etc., and the cruel inhuman handling of the best representatives of the Ukrainian people when the Bolsheviks retreated from the Ukraine. Honest, peaceful peasants were trembling merely at the thought of the arrival of the "Bolshevik pestilence." A great many nationally-conscious people, especially youths, threw themselves into the whirlpool of the revolutionary liberation struggle in their anxiety to revenge the enemy for brothers, fathers, and sisters murdered in 1941 and for those murdered by Bolshevik partisans in 1944. For these people the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) became a mother, a school, everything dearest to the Ukrainian. The peasants, oppressed by everyone, saw the Ukrainian Insurgent Army as the single defender of the people's real interests. Everyone looked with hope to this organization which was considered as the sole salvation of the Ukrainian people. There was not a single village in Volynia or Polesye which refused to send its best people into this unequal struggle. The enemy was stunned. At every step they could expect a sharp bayonet or a bullet from the insurgents, and they could sleep quietly neither at the raion center nor even at oblast headquarters. Hundreds and thousands of soldiers of the MVD were sent to Ukrainian villages and dogged combats occurred every day between the Ukrainian people and their eternal enemy, Moscow. Numerous were the white crosses over the graves of insurgents near crossroads and along forest paths. The occupants also paid dearly for their crimes. Soviet officials stayed in headquarters, being afraid to appear in the villages. They could go there only under the protection of security troops. The postwar period arrived. Imperialistic Moscow, armed with the most modern weapons, threw all its forces against the Ukrainian revolutionary movement. A great many revolutionists perished every day. Arrests, executions, exiles, beatings, and robberies soon became common events in the everyday life of Ukrainian villages. However, all these measures did not destroy the people's organization, the OUN, and did not change the definite decision of the Ukrainian people to struggle to the last breath for an Independent United Ukrainian State (USSR). Such conditions existed continuously during the entire period from 1944 to 1949. To establish better security for themselves in the villages, the Bolshevik magnates made attempts to organize so-called exterminating battalions. However, this measure was very difficult in realization since all newly-organized groups soon disintegrated either under the influence of association with insurgents or by being annihilated by them. In many cases people were forcibly sent to the Donbas for hard work, but they were not permitted to take arms with them. Only during the summer of 1949 (in Berestechko and Demydivka Raions) were exterminating groups organized in every village.

Since 1944 (beginning of the new occupation) numerous taxes have been imposed on the people; they have been forced to supply milk, meat, grain, and manpower for the Donbas; and they have to obey various orders for duties. In addition, from 1946 to 1948 numerous agitators appeared in the villages. They highly praised living conditions on collective farms and invited peasants to enter them. They promised a decrease in taxes and better living conditions for those who would join the collective farms. After the failure of this propaganda, the machinery of terror was brought into action. Arrests and investigations took place every day. Peasants were continually being called to the village Soviets where, after being preliminarily accused of such crimes as association with Banderists or ownership of large amounts of land never belonging to them, they were forced to sign applications for joining collective farms. For this land, falsely assigned to them, peasants were forcibly subjected to taxes, which they would never be able to pay.

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All parts of the State administration, including the brutal MVD, participated in forcing the Ukrainian peasantry to enter collective farms. Many peasants left their homes, looking for better possibilities in cities. Many peasants were condemned to hard work and sent far away, leaving behind hungry children who could be fed only when their mothers, coming home in the evening after work on collective farms, brought a little stolen grain.

Many peasants were robbed to the last shirt, to the last pound of grain.

Amid a sea of tears of Ukrainian children, mothers, and fathers, and swimming in the blood of the insurgents who are the best Ukrainian patriots, the Bolsheviks finally established their collective farms.

The period of the collectivization of Ukrainian villages can be imagined and comprehended only by those who directly witnessed it and felt its effects on their own fate.

The methods of forcing peasants to join collective farms were almost the same in all the villages of Berestechko and Demydivka Raions. It may be stated that the Bolsheviks followed a definite routine of terror.

Numerous facts can corroborate all the above-mentioned statements.

The following were measures used for organizing collective farms in villages of Berestechko and Demydivka Raions: 1) Entrusting former members of collective farms (in 1941) with the responsibility. 2) Taxation, the burden of grain requisitions from all peasants, and the utilization of trials when peasants were caught with evidence of minor offenses, such as stolen firewood or illegally distilled liquor. 3) Pressure against the wealthier peasants and those suspected of connections with the OUN. The MVD played a role in these cases.

In September 1947 the First Secretary of the Raion Party Committee arrived in the village of Bokiyma, Demydivka Raion, accompanied by several agents of the MVD. He ordered the chairman of the village soviet to call a general meeting. With great difficulty, barely thirty elderly men and women were assembled. The First Secretary began to talk to them about the advantages of organizing a collective farm in Bokiyma. After a sufficiently long speech on the subject of progress in the field of collectivization, he asked those who were for the organization of a collective farm to raise their hands. Not a single hand was raised in response to this request. Everyone kept silent, lowering their heads. Nor did anyone answer the question, "Who is against?" The First Secretary then declared, "Silence means consent," and appointed a collective farm administration of four people who had been members of the collective farm in 1941.

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In reply to protests of these people and their reasonable explanations that they could not assume such a responsibility, the secretary declared that the order under which they had been established as members of a collective farm in 1941 was still in force. The meeting was adjourned, and the group of organizers departed for the raion center.

Again in June 1948 certain officials arrived from the raion center and, assembling the collective farm administration, began to take farm equipment and cattle forcibly from former members of the collective farm. They brought these into a yard which had been established sometime before as a collective farm. Three times the Bolsheviks collected equipment and three times it was taken back by farmers at night. For two months peasants were hiding with their horses in the woods, coming home only for food during the night. In order to catch them, the Bolsheviks began to set up ambushes near houses and, after several farmers had been captured, the rest of them ceased coming home at all, getting their food

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through children or in some other way .

A special official arrived in the village and ordered all members of the kolkhoz administration to serve as an example by surrendering their farming equipment and horses voluntarily. Upon their refusal to comply, the chairman and his deputy were arrested and taken to the raion center. Later, when they refused to sign a written obligation to establish good order as soon as possible in the kolkhoz, they were transferred to a jail at Dubno.

A little later, farmer [] was arrested and jailed for mowing clover in his field. In two weeks all three were brought to Bokiyma, tried at an open hearing, and sentenced to forced labor, the two members of the kolkhoz administration for one year each and Shklyaruk for five years.

After the trial a warning was given to all farmers present: "Everyone resisting the power of the Soviet will be condemned in the same way."

The kolkhoz in the village of Maliv, Demydivka Raion, was organized by a similar method. Here, 18 former members of the kolkhoz received an order to surrender their farming equipment and horses. There was not even a question of signing applications for joining a kolkhoz. They were told that their applications had already been filled out in 1941.

There were many similar cases in the villages of Bilche, Krasne, Khrinyky, and others.

There took place innumerable cases of robbery for failure to fulfill requisitions, as well as terror and arrests of peasants to force them to join Kolkhozy. Farmers who refused to enter a kolkhoz usually received a higher rate of food requisitions and taxes. Duties for those who joined a kolkhoz were decreasing by one-half.

Farmers [] in the village of Bokiyma were ordered to pay 2,600 rubles as a tax for their farms and were warned that they were subject to court procedure for failure to pay this amount on time. All three, being afraid of hard labor far away, joined a kolkhoz the next day. In general, the avalanche of robbery and terror has reached an incredible level when punishment can be imposed for the slightest reason.

On 17 January 1948 in the village of Tovpynyk, Demydivka Raion, officials from the raion center took away two pairs of felt boots from farmer [] for refusal to serve them a supper. On the same date, these same Bolsheviks took away two sheep and a cow from farmer [] for claiming a small amount of land which actually did not belong to him.

On 7 January 1948 in the village of Kryahynin, Demydivka Raion, a team of horses and two cows were taken from citizen [] who was falsely accused of a robbery in a club house.

On 24 January 1948 in the village of Kozyrshchyna, representative of the Ministry of Procurement, Kopylov, became angry with three farmers [] because they did not deliver the full amount of milk two months ahead of the prescribed time and because they mixed different foodstuffs, such as beans, poppy-seed, onions, and dry vegetables with chaff and other trash. He confiscated 20 kg. of wire and warned them that punishment would be still more severe if they did not fulfill their obligations by 25 January.

On 15 February 1948 in the village of Khrinyky, Demydivka Raion, seven drunken Soviet officials beat into unconsciousness farmer [] for his refusal to transport them and their damaged car to the raion center.

On 25 February 1948 in the village of Bokiyma, two peasants [] were arrested because their sons did not go to the FZN / PZU - Factory-Trade Schools.

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On 6 February 1948 in the village of Tovpyzhyn, Demydivka Raion, five members of the raion administration confiscated a cow, horse, and sheep from farmer [redacted] because he could not deliver the required amount of meat and milk.

On 10 February 1948 in the village of Kozyrshchyna, Demydivka Raion, four men from the raion administration wrote a complaint [redacted] because they could not deliver their grain requisitions.

On 21 February 1948 in the village of Verben, Demydivka Raion, a pig was confiscated from citizen [redacted] because he did not deliver 10 liters of milk and 5 kg of meat.

On 22 February 1948 in the village of, Viynytsya, Demydivka Raion, [redacted] was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for non-fulfillment of the wood quota.

On 23 February 1948 [redacted] village of Kozyrshchyna were fined court costs.

On 25 February 1948 a horse, pig, and cow were stolen [redacted] [redacted], illegible/in the village of Kolymiv, Demydivka Raion, for non-fulfillment of the grain requisition.

On 7 March 1948 the Demydivka Raion court imposed a fine of 18000 rubles on each of three farmers from Bokiyma, [redacted] who, in 1941, during the retreat of the Bolsheviks moved their belongings from the collective farm.

On 19 March 1948 in the village of Kozyrshchyna, [redacted] robbed by the Bolsheviks of a horse, a wagon, a table, a cupboard, etc. [redacted] was robbed of a horse and three pillows.

On 1 April at the Propasynska farm in Demydivka Raion four representatives of Soviet administration confiscated a 120 kg. pig from a 77-year old man who was unmercifully beaten by them into unconsciousness for not delivering the required amount of milk.

On 1 April 1948 in the village of Tovpyzhyn, Demydivka Raion, an agent from the raion administration stole some lard [redacted] because she did not deliver the full quantity of milk.

On 6 April in Lopavshe, Demydivka Raion, [redacted] a 13-year-old boy, was beaten by an agent of the raion administration for feeding cattle on the pasture of a collective farm of which he was not a member.

On 23 April in the village of Bokiyma, the Bolsheviks stole an ox [redacted] because he had been the first to take back his property from the kolkhoz after the Bolsheviks retreated in 1941.

On 4 May 1948 in the village of Tovpyzhyn, Demydivka Raion, four Soviet officials struck a 65-year-old woman in the head and twisted her arms because she refused to subscribe to a 150-ruble loan to the Soviet government.

On 5 May 1948 in the village of Hrabivets, Demydivka Raion, three men from the Soviet administration beat [redacted] a disabled veteran) because he did not want to subscribe more than 25 rubles to the State loan.

On 14 May in the village of Tovpyzhyn an agent from the raion administration stole a pig [redacted] because he had not fulfilled the norm for delivery of milk to the State.

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On 10 June 1948 in the village of Lysyn, Demydivka Raion, five men from the raion administration stole horses [redacted]

25X1 On 25 June 1948 in the village of Kozyrshchyna, the agent for meat requisitions stole a cow [redacted] for non-fulfillment of the meat requisition.

25X1 On 2 June 1948 at the Klyn farm in Smordva, Mlyniv Raion, an agent from the raion administration beat [redacted] because he did not want to subscribe to the State Loan.

25X1 On 11 June 1948 in the village of Bokiyma, an agent from the raion administration stole a door from the house [redacted] and took it to the kolkhoz.

25X1 On 8 March 1948 at the Klym farm in Smordva, an agent from the financial section stole a sewing machine [redacted] for tax [payment]

25X1 On 14 March 1948 in the village of Pashova, Demydivka Raion, citizens [redacted] were punished for failure to pay the childless tax. Two carpets, 12m of linen, women's shoes, a towel, and 25 rubles were taken by a representative of the financial section.

25X1 22 March 1948 in the village of Zolochivka, Demydivka Raion, an agent from the financial section stole grain and clothes [redacted]

25X1 On 7 September 1948 in the village of Bokiyma, an agent from the raion administration stole three centners of grain [redacted] in spite of the fact that she had given her entire grain requisition.

25X1 On 18 September 1948 in the village of Kalynivka, Demydivka Raion, two men from the financial section made an inventory of the property [redacted] because she had not paid her taxes in full.

25X1 On 18 September 1948 on the Berezyna farm in the village of Kozyrshchyna, Demydivka Raion, an agent stole [redacted] in spite of the fact that he had completely settled his accounts with the State.

25X1 On 18 September 1948 an inventory was made of the property [redacted] for non-payment of the full amount of her taxes.

25X1 On 10 September 1948 in the village of Kalynivka, the chief of the financial section robbed [redacted] because of non-payment of taxes.

25X1 On 3 October 1948 in the village of Verben, Demydivka Raion, three men from the raion administration stole 25 beehives [redacted] who was sentenced to ten years' forced labor.

25X1 On 3 October 1948 in the village of Hrabivets three men from the raion administration stole 450 kg. of grain, a whole year's supply [redacted]

25X1 On 5 October 1948 in the village of Verben 13 men from the raion administration stole nine centners of grain [redacted] two centners [redacted] and more from a number of others. Three wagonloads of stolen grain were taken to the raion center of Demydivka.

25X1 On 9 October 1948 in the village of Bokiyma, two men from the raion administration stole 30 meters of sheet metal [redacted] and took it to the raion center.

25X1 On 10 October 1948 in the village of Khrinyky, Demydivka Raion, three men from the raion administration stole 4 centners of grain [redacted] in spite of the fact that he had made his grain delivery in full.

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- 25X1 On 18 October 1948 in the village of Bokiyma, an agent from the financial section stole a machine belt and a sewing machine [] for non-payment of 1,800 rubles in taxes.
- 25X1 On 20 October 1948 in the village of Vinytsya, Demydivka Raion, two hides were stolen []
- 25X1 On 2 March 1949 in the village of Bokiyma, a complaint was written [] for failure to make the full delivery of milk to the State.
- 25X1 On 4 March 1949 in the village of Bokiyma, an agent from the financial section stole an overcoat [] for non-payment of the childless tax (150 rubles).
- 25X1 On 5 March 1949 in the village of Chorna Loza, Demydivka Raion, an agent from the raion administration robbed [] of all her grain because she would not give grain to the kolkhoz for the spring sowing. On the same day [] was also robbed for failure to provide grain for the kolkhoz.
- 25X1 On 7 March 1949 at the Smordivsky Klyn farm in the village of Smordva, Mlyniv Raion, an agent from the raion administration stole some building materials [] saying: "We must first of all build the kolkhoz, and only after that, houses for ourselves."
- ✓ 25X1 On 10 March 1949 in the village of Bokiyma, the prosecutor and three men from the raion administration stole a cow, a pig, and sheep [] charging that he took agricultural implements from the kolkhoz during the retreat of the Bolsheviks in 1941.
- 25X1 On 9 April 1949 in the village of Bokiyma, an agent from the financial section stole some cloth and clothing [] for the childless tax. He stole a bicycle []
- 25X1 On 28 April 1949 [] in the village of Kozyrshchyna, was robbed for the childless tax.
- 25X1 On 11 May 1949 at the Klyn farm, village of Smordva, Mlyniv Raion, four men from the raion administration demanded of Vasyl Myronchuk that he contribute to the State Loan. When he pleaded that he had nothing, they beat him with rifle butts, stole a sweater, and left.
- 25X1 On 27 May 1949 in the the village of Bokiyma, the agent for meat requisitions, [] stole a cow [] A cow was also taken from [] because he had not fulfilled his milk requisition.
- 25X1 On 10 July 1949 in the village of Holyatyn, Berestechko Raion, farmer [] was sentenced to eight years in jail when he rejected an offer to join a collective farm, for which action he would have been relieved, according to the promise of officials, from the obligation of delivering 2,000 kg. of grain.
- 25X1 On 6 August in the village of Zboryshiv, Berestechko Raion, [] was sentenced for non-fulfillment of the grain requisition.
- 25X1 On 7 September 1949 in the village of Lobachivka, Berestechko Raion, the raion administration robbed [] of all his grain for non-fulfillment of state impositions.
- 25X1 On 7 September 1949 in the village of Lobachivka, [] was robbed for non-fulfillment of state impositions. Grain, flour, a cow, and everything else that could be found were taken.
- 25X1 On 8 September 1949 in the village of Halychany, [] was robbed by the Bolsheviks. On the same day [] was also robbed.

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On 9 September 1949 in the village of Lobachivka, Berestechko Raion, all clothes and grain were taken away from the population for failure to deliver the required amount of grain.

During the initial period of the organization of collective farms, in addition to various kinds of pillage and pressure on wealthy peasants, numerous cases of entirely groundless arrests by the MVD were carried out, and activity by various provocative groups was also widely developed.

In July 1948 Svichynsky, the head of Berestechko Raion, and the First Secretary of the Raion Party Committee, plus some other representatives of the raion administration arrived in the village of Dikovyna, gathered all the people for a general meeting, and ordered several peasants, including Ivan Tsnyk, Hryts Solovey, Oksentiy Khomyak, and Mykhaylo Hrynychuk, to sign applications for entering a collective farm. Upon their categorical refusal to comply, all peasants were requested to appear one by one at the village soviet at night. The five most wealthy peasants, Pavlo Shmorhun, Radyon Hrygchuk, Semen Makovoz, Ostop Polyshchuk, and Petro Hnatyuk, were declared kulaks and were highly taxed. They each had 10 to 30 hectares of arable land. They were ordered to deliver 80 or more centners of grain and to pay 45,000 rubles each. Such measures forced these people to become the first members of the collective farm. However, the Bolsheviks were not satisfied and ordered each of them to bring 20 new members. When they could not fulfill this order, their farms were confiscated and they wandered away as outcasts looking for work in such cities as Lvov, Lutsk, and others. After liquidating the most wealthy farms, the raion officials arrived again and declared that, if the previous example had not given desirable results, they would liquidate half the village households, but that a collective farm would be established. Such high obligations of grain delivery were now imposed on the next five wealthiest peasants (Vasil Hrynychuk, Maksym Vasylyuk, Ivan Dzynyk, Pylyp Dzynyk, and Fedyr Kysil) that they could not fulfill even half of them and, being frightened by the fate of the first five unfortunate villagers, they joined a collective farm. Others followed them.

On 14 June 1948 in Kozyrshchyna, Captain Pylyavets, an operational agent of the raion section of the MVD, was passing through the village with seven soldiers and stopped a village peasant, V. When the frightened villagers could not give a satisfactory answer to the question of why he did not belong to a collective farm, the captain grabbed his throat and threateningly said, "If you will not sign an application right now, I will strangle you and hide your body where no one will ever find it." Hoping to escape alive from the hands of the MVD agent, the peasant signed an application and was released with a warning to keep silent about what had happened to him.

On 19 October 1948 in the village of Adamivka, Demydivka Raion, the chief of the raion section of the MVD and 20 MVD men stole grain, flour, and clothing from Petro Ralts and Maksym Kravchuk. They evicted Petro Ralts from his house and stole it for a kolkhoz office.

On 3 September 1948 at the Ruko[redacted]maky Klyn farm, seven MVD-ists took several centners of grain and a machine belt from Mykyta Hunka.

On 17 September 1948 a truck with 20 MVD-ists arrived in the village of Kozyrshchyna from Rivny. They spent the entire night trying to force the farmers to give several centners of grain each, in addition to the grain requisition. Having learned about this, the people fled. On the following day the same group of MVD-ists robbed about 30 households, taking more than 50 centners of grain.

MVD Captain Pylyavets on 2 May 1949 arrested another peasant, S. [redacted], in the village of Kozyrshchyna, for refusal to subscribe to a government loan in the amount of 200 rubles. The villager was taken to the Boliyma selsoviet and beaten up, being accused of various crimes like the refusal to loan money to the State, association with insurgents, etc. He was released in the morning.

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On 3 May 1949 in Adamivka, Demydivka Raion, some MVD men arrested Ludvychyk (fnu) because she refused to subscribe to a 400 ruble State loan. She was sent to the raion center where she was forced to sign for the loan and then released.

In all, according to available records, during the period of setting up collective farms, 104 peasants, as it could be recorded, were arrested by agents of the MVD in the area of Demydivka and Berestetsko Raions. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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This number represents possibly only one-tenth of all cases. There were various reasons for the arrests, including removal to the Donbas, contact with insurgents, association with the Ukrainian revolutionary movement, failure in delivery of grain, etc.

There were also cases of trickery and deception during the organization of collective farms. In the village of Bilche, Demydivka Raion, officials filled out applications for certain peasants without their knowledge. To obtain peasants' signatures on such applications, the following trick was used. Representatives of the raion administration would go to see peasants for whom applications were preliminarily made out, on the reverse side of which was listed all the peasants' equipment and livestock. They requested their signatures, which were given without suspicion of any harm. A little later these peasants were called to the administrative building of the collective farm and ordered to bring fodder and horses. When the astonished peasants said that they never made an application to join a collective farm, they were confronted with their signatures.

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On 17 March 1948 peasant [] of the village of Chorna Loza, Demydivka Raion, being ordered to appear at the office of the raion organizer at 7:00 a.m., arrived at 10:00 a.m.. This tardiness was recorded in a special document [] was forced to sign. Soon after this episode, the organizer came to the village of Kalynivka and declared that [] had signed an application for entering a collective farm. When the tricked peasant attempted to complain at the raion center, he was advised to go home and bring to the collective farm his fodder and other belongings. Then he returned home.

The activity of the provocative groups in Demydivka and Berestechko Raions should also be noted. These groups terrorized the population and worked much to the benefit of the Bolsheviks. Judging from all the facts so far presented, it may be concluded beyond doubt that, in spite of all difficulties created by the Bolsheviks, the Ukrainians held out firmly and courageously. They remained faithful to their national traditions. The behavior of the Ukrainian peasants in 1947-1948 will serve as a good example for future generations.

As for the resistance of the Ukrainian population to collectivization, some facts are here presented.

On 14 January 1948 at the Dubina farm in the village of Knyahynin, peasants burned collective farm buildings and 650 tons of straw.

On 3 May 1948 in the village of Ultiboky, Demydivka Raion, the First Secretary of the Raion Party Committee, Leonydov, declared at a general meeting that all horses had to be brought to the collective farm by 2 June. The villagers answered that their horses might be taken by the administration, but they would not bring the horses voluntarily. They also refused to work on the collective farm during harvest time.

On 24 May 1948 the same secretary declared a fine of 50 rubles for each horse not delivered to the collective farm before 1 June. Here again the villagers refused to bring their horses voluntarily.

On 18 June 1948 at a farm in the village of Kozyrshchyna, Demydivka Raion, the agent for meat requisitions, Kopylov, stole cattle and other property from Petro Lynivsky. The latter was told that all his property would be returned if he submitted an application to enter the kolkhoz. The farmer replied: "Take everything, but I will not submit an application."

On 15 June 1948 four agents of the MVD arrived in the village of Kozyrshchyna, Demydivka Raion, to organize a group of strybky. Ten villagers were appointed and ordered to appear at the village soviet, but all of them refused to obey. Later they also refused to obey an order to report to the military commissariat at the raion center.

On 17 October 1948 in the village of Adamivka, insurgents with the aid of villagers disarmed a group of strybky.

On 21 May 1948 villagers of Vinytsya, Demydivka Raion, burned a collective farm.

On 20 October 1948 the collective farm "Shevchenko" in the village of Demydivka was burned.

On 30 October 1948 in the village of Bokiyna, Demydivka Raion, a portable motion picture projector was destroyed which had been used for demonstration of the Advantages of Life on Collective Farms.

Numerous anti-kolkhoz pamphlets and posters were distributed everywhere in the area.

Finally, the Bolsheviks succeeded in bringing the Ukrainian peasants into collective farms bodily, but not spiritually. Responsibility for this lies in the poverty of life on collective farms, the severest poverty which can be imagined by a human being.

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On 2 November 1948 a widowed peasant woman of the village of Lobachivka, Berestechko Raion, [redacted] age 50, received 40 kg. of grain for her work on a collective farm for the entire summer. Her husband had died at the front, and she had three little children to feed.

The collective farms in Kolniv, Halyatyn, Lobachivka, and Stavysko in Berestechko Raion gave 1-2 kg. of grain (mostly rye) for each working day, and two farms in Kolniv and Shyboka only gave $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. of wheat. Taking into consideration that seldom can a peasant perform even the 120 working days required by the authorities, one can comprehend the "easy life" of a poor widow with four or five little children.

The Khrushchov collective farm of Dykovyna, Dmydivka Raion, had the following area under cultivation in 1949:

Rye	.....	150 hectares
Wheat	.....	70 hectares
Barley	.....	85 hectares
Oats	.....	100 hectares
Buckwheat	.....	30 hectares
Peas	.....	15 hectares
Millet	.....	5 hectares
Potatoes	.....	17 hectares

After the harvest, the following quantities were surrendered to the State:

Rye	.....	1,500 centners
Wheat	.....	500 centners
Oats	.....	250 centners
Barley	.....	250 centners
Buckwheat	.....	30 centners
Total		<u>2,530 centners</u>

The farm had 370 workers. Each member of the farm received $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg. of rye and 400 g. of wheat per working day. Forty working days per month were credited to the brigade leader and 60 working days per month to the farm supervisor. Each worker had to provide $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. of chaff and 1 kg. of straw per working day.

It is no wonder that villagers try to avoid work on collective farms under such conditions. There is no escaping from the metal tires which are used for sounding signals in every brigade: beginning of work at 8:00 a.m., dinner time at noon, and quitting time at 9:00 p.m. No one paid any attention to the signals in the morning, and the brigade leaders had to see personally that the members of their brigades would set out for their morning stations at the proper time. In many cases even the representatives of the raion administration could not overcome all these difficulties.

On 10 September 1948 in the village of Brady, Berestechko Raion, all members of the collective farm "Iliche" refused to continue work as a protest against the decision of the administration to pay only 1 kg. of grain per working day. Two raion officials, Kotlyarov and Tyehynyuk, after lengthy arguments finally promised an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. of rye and $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. of barley per working day, saying that the peasants did not deserve any more grain since they did not give any grain for sowing and that their collective farm still owed some grain to the State.

On 15 April 1948 at the Klyn farm in the village of Smordva, Mlyniv Raion, the raion agent beat a woman (an eastern Ukrainian) because she did not want to go to work. On the same day in the same village, an agent from the raion administration with some strybyky tried to force people to go out to sow grain on the kolkhoz.

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On 11 July 1949 in the village of Krasne, Demydivka Raion, an agent of the raion administration confiscated two shocks of rye which had been harvested in the individual garden of [] a woman who had refused to work on the collective farm.

On 7 July 1949 in the village of Svyshchiv, Demydivka Raion, the raion official Hryb declared at a general meeting that it was the proper time to establish strict discipline, since members of the collective farm did not fulfill their obligations, did not work at all, or worked only when in a mood to work. In answer to this charge, Mariya Beznosko, a peasant woman of this village, said: "We do not need your discipline; better give us some bread. We are neither convicts nor domestic animals. Even the latter must be fed properly if you expect work from them. But you request work from people who, being surrounded by a sea of grain, are always hungry. For our bread you attempt to exterminate us by starvation. We always had enough bread before the establishment of collective farms, and now, at the harvest time, when there is much bread around, we are starving. However, you do not talk about our food; only the discipline worries you." The officials did not find anything to say and only whispered to the chairman of the kolkhoz to say something to the people, insisting on the necessity of work on collective farms.

On 14 September 1949 the Soviet officials arrived in the village of Perekop, Demydivka Raion, in connection with the refusal of the population of this village for several days to work on the collective farm. It was declared at a general meeting that, if the villagers did not resume their work the next day, they would be considered as enemies of the Soviet government and would be prosecuted. In addition, the secretary of the Raion Party Committee expressed his opinion that the villagers refused to work as a result of instructions from the followers of Bandera. On the next day, the villagers, afraid to be accused of association with the underground movement and being aware of the severe punishment for such association, resumed their work on the collective farm.

Certain peasants, being convinced that they would never obtain a sufficient amount of bread for their work, resorted to "stealing" grain from kolkhoz warehouses.

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On 29 March 1949 seven peasants of the village of Bokyma, Demydivka Raion, were convicted of stealing grain and sentenced to imprisonment for from 3 to 15 years. They were immediately taken to Dubno.

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On 16 August 1949 two peasants of the village of Kolmiv, [] were sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for stealing 20 kg. of grain from a collective farm.

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Any protection for villagers on collective farms is hardly worth mentioning.

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On 10 January 1949 in the village of Vynytsya, the raion prosecutor's office fined the following three peasants for non-payment of taxes: [] (1,500 rubles), [] (150 rubles), and []. The latter had to pay 150 rubles for non-payment of the childless tax. He was a migrant and in his pocket had a copy of the newspaper Chornomy Prapor in which an article was printed about protection and assistance to be given to migrants by the Soviet government. According to this article, migrants should be relieved from all taxes. The newspaper was shown to a judge, who said that the article was incorrect and that he acted according to existing laws. All three peasants had their households liquidated.

It may be said that only discipline, obligations, and terror are left for the peasants.

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In general, all the villages in Demydivka and Berestechko Raions have been collectivized. There are very few villages with as many as 20 individual farmers remaining, and even these have not been collectivized merely because they consist of very poor people who have no property to contribute to a collective farm. According to Bolshevik data, as of September 1949, 87 percent of Berestechko Raion had been collectivized and 31 collective farms had been organized. In 1949 the Bolsheviks were to have built 44 horse stables and 26 cattle stables in Berestechko Raion, but in spite of all their efforts, this program was fulfilled by only 3 percent.

When the kolkhozy were first created, they were obliged to follow a decision of 1940 whereby the amount of meat, milk, wool, and other products to be turned over to the State per hectare of land was determined by the number of farm animals they had. For example, for ten cows they gave a certain quantity but for five cows they gave a different quantity per hectare. Since the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the TsK VKP(b), all kolkhozy have been obliged to surrender a certain quantity of agricultural products from each hectare of land regardless of whether or not they have farm animals. If a kolkhoz has four animals the norm of meat, milk, and wool for the State decreases by 10 percent; if it does not have four farm animals, the norm increases 10 percent.

From his individual sector each member of a collective farm must deliver: 40 kg. of meat, 280 liters of milk, and 200 eggs.

According to the agricultural statute, standard norms of production and evaluation of work during working days were established by the decision of the Council of Ministers of 19 April 1948. All types were divided into nine groups. The highest rates of pay in terms of working days, such as 1.75, 2.25 and 2.5 days, were assigned to the most important, urgent, and difficult types of work — plowing, mowing of crops and hay, threshing, scutching of flax, harvesting of millet and industrial crops, and work requiring a high technical skill. Easier work, such as loading of sacks and burning of weeds, was evaluated at 0.5 to 0.75 day's pay per working day.

Transportation of products to a collection point has to be paid for at the rate of 1.75 working days.

Transportation inside a collective farm, such as hauling grain from a threshing floor or hauling sheaves from a field, was evaluated at 1.5 day's pay per working day.

All other types of transporting, like hauling manure, fertilizers, or structural materials, had to be paid for at the rate of 1.25 working days.

According to the statute accepted for collective farms, all norms of productivity and evaluations have to be worked out by the administration of the collective farm and must be accepted by a general assembly of all members of a farm.

In reality, such a procedure does not exist since the general assembly has no decisive voice under the conditions established by the Bolsheviks in collective farms.

In spite of the chaos and misery which prevail on collective farms, the Bolshevik rulers try to portray to other countries that collective farms are the most progressive solution to social problems in the field of agriculture. This propaganda effort may be illustrated by the following incident. On 5 June 1949 in the village of Vilkhivka, Horokhivka Raion, a parade of active members of Berestechko and Horokhivka Raions was arranged for the purpose of demonstrating to members of a Polish delegation the wealthy, prosperous life on collective farms. Officials of both raions did their best to prepare the parade participants, who were selected by the administrative organs of the collective farms. The order was given to all participants to go on parade in the best carriages available on each farm; the carriages were to be painted red; and the best

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horses and harnesses were to be used. If such equipment was not available on a given farm, they were to borrow it from other farms. They had to have white bread, bacon, and other products, borrowing them from other people if necessary. Individuals who loaned these products were credited with additional pay in the form of extra working days. All these products were openly displayed on tables at dinner time. Each participant in the parade had to have good clothes and shoes and carry a cape hanging on his arm. Women were ordered to have white gloves. All participants had to travel with red banners.

Such was the display of the prosperous life of the collective farms, when, actually, peasants selected for participation in the parade had to walk around the entire village asking people to loan them shoes, suits, bacon, white bread, etc. For all this "wealth", for such a "joyous" life, both raions had to express their gratitude to the "great Stalin" for his limitless kindness and care and had to assume obligations which were impossible to be fulfilled, obligations dictated by the same "beloved Stalin".

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Attachment

List of Towns Mentioned in the Report

1. Berestechko	50-21-30N, 25-07E
2. Demydivka	50-26N, 25-20E
3. Bokiyma	50-29N, 25-28E
4. Dubno	50-25-30N, 25-44-30E
5. Maliv [possibly Malevo 50-31N, 25-19E]	
6. Bilehe	50-32-15N, 25-18-30E
7. Krasne	50-31-45N, 25-20-30E
8. Khrinyky	50-25-50N, 25-16E
9. Tovpyzhyn [Tolpyzhyn]	50-26-30N, 25-12E
10. Knyahynin	50-29N, 25-21-15E
11. Kosyrshchyna not located	
12. Verben	50-23-30N, 25-12-45E
13. Viynytsya [Voynytsa]	50-30-15N, 25-29E
14. Kolymiv [possibly Kolmiv 50-27N, 25-01-30E]	
15. Lopavshe	50-27-30N, 25-17E
16. Hrabivets [Hrabovecs]	50-26-50N, 25-13-30E
17. Iysyn	50-28-45N, 25-17E
18. Smordova	50-28-45N, 25-32E
19. Pashova	50-30-30N, 25-14E
20. Zolochivka [Zlochivka]	50-31N, 25-12-30E
21. Kalynivka	50-24-30N, 25-26E
22. Chorna Loza	50-25-30N, 25-28E
23. Holyatyn	50-27-15N, 25-04E
24. Zboryshiv	50-26-30N, 25-57-30E
25. Lobachivka	50-25-30N, 24-59E
26. Halchany	50-27-30N, 24-55E
27. Dykovyna [Dzykovyny]	50-23N, 24-59E
28. Adamivka	50-25N, 24-58E
29. Rivny not located	
30. Ulitiboky not located	
31. Kolmiv	50-27N, 25-01-30E
32. Stavysko	50-25N, 24-55E
33. Shyboka not located	
34. Brady [possibly Brody 50-04-30N, 25-09-30E]	
35. Svyshchiv	50-27-45N, 25-21E
36. Perekop not located	
37. Valkhivka not located	

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25X1 REPORT

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25X1 Berestechko Raion
25X1

PROPAGANDA REPORT

for the Period 1 January to 31 March 1950

Inner Workings

A one-week political indoctrination course was held during the period reported on. The following subjects were discussed at the meetings: "Colonial Economic Policy of Bolsheviks in the Ukraine," "Process of Denationalization of the Ukraine," "Decisions of the First Congress of the OUN", and "Decisions of the Third NVZ [Extraordinary Great Congress] of the OUN."

In the Area

In the villages: Six discussions were held with the youth on the subject of the struggle against Russification. Thirteen copies of Ukrainian Youths and Girls were distributed.

Twenty discussions about evacuation and elections were conducted among older people.

Three discussions were held with teachers on the progress of the Russification policy in the Ukraine and on the obligations of Ukrainian teachers. The following pamphlets were distributed: Woman-Teachers, seven copies; Who are the Banderists?, one copy; Ukraine is Perishing. Who is Responsible?, one copy; and Ukrainian Teachers, four copies.

Distribution of Literature

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Three times during the period reported on, propaganda activity was undertaken. The dates were 21-22 January, 24-25 February, and 6-7 March. Also, leaflets were distributed on election day.

Literature distributed included: Ukrainian Peasants, Workers, and Intellectuals - Evacuation Again!, 180 copies; Ukrainian Peasants, Workers, and Intellectuals (anti-election appeal), 140 copies; and anti-election slogans, 430 copies.

Influence of Our Propaganda

Distribution of our leaflets made a great impression in the area. The local population discussed the leaflets for several days, and everyone expressed pleasure over their appearance.

A peasant from village B, being in village S, found scattered leaflets, picked them up, and distributed them in his village the next night. In spite of the terror established by the Bolsheviks, the people make attempts to obtain our literature and read it.

In the places where our movement is more active, the attitude of the population toward us is mostly favorable. In the areas where our movement is absent or where the Bolsheviks have established their influence, the attitude is negative. This is a result of activity by provocative groups which had operated there previously. It should be noted that provocation has a considerable effect on the attitude of peasant masses toward us.

Enemy Propaganda

Bolshevik propaganda during the period was concentrated on the following:

- a. The "order" (about the surrender of insurgents) was issued at the beginning of January. The Bolsheviks paid much attention to this matter. They conducted numerous meetings in villages, discussing and clarifying this order and emphasizing the limitless kindness of the Soviet government. In spite of all their efforts (for example, they circulated false rumors about a mass surrender of insurgents), this propaganda was unsuccessful. The popular masses maintained a restrained attitude toward the Bolsheviks.
- b. In the kolkhoz sector during the re-election of the management, considerable propaganda was usually evident, demonstrating the great importance of the Party in the life of the kolkhozy.
- c. In the pre-election campaign, the Bolsheviks employed a great deal of propaganda to cover their false statements. The people, however, accepted it as falsehood and deceit, laughing at their speeches.

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